

For Stomach

Bowel,
Liver Complaints, and
Headache, use

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

They are purely
vegetable, sugar-coated,
speedily dissolved,
and easy to take.
Every dose
Effective

THE CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

ONLY STONE BALLASTED TRACK.

**NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
KANSAS CITY AND CHICAGO,
KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.**

No Extra Charge for Passage in
**Palace Reclining Chair
Cars
NOR IN
Fast Vestibuled Limited Trains.**

Ask your own Home Ticket Agent for tickets
via the Chicago & Alton Railroad, or write to
D. BOWEN, Gen'l Western Passenger Agt.,
210 NORTH BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLID Through Trains

FROM
Kansas City and St. Joseph

TO
**ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO,
Omaha, Peoria,
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS**

Only One Change of Cars to the
ATLANTIC COAST.

The Best Line For
**New York, Philadelphia,
Boston, Washington,
and all Points**

NORTH and EAST.

D. O. IVES,
General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

NATIONAL STABLES,

First-class Livery. Boarders a specialty.
Telephone 45. **J. C. GILCHRIST,**
708 Jackson street. Proprietor.

DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wetherill, classes in
Dancing Academy, Masonic Building, Jackson
street, will open for Children Saturday, September
2nd, 8 to 9:30 p. m. Adults, Monday, Sep-
tember 4, 8 to 9:30 p. m. Children class un-
der the direction of Mrs. Wetherill and Miss
Mabel Smith. Hall for rent for select parties.
For terms call or address at Academy.

**BIRNEY'S
Catarrh Powder**
Relieves Catarrh and Colds
in the Head Instantly by
one application.
Cures Head Noises &
DEAFNESS.
Call at—
1008 Kansas Temple, Chicago.
Trial treatment or sample free.
Sold by druggists, 50c.

ICE CREAM

As you like it.
J. K. Jones, Druggist,
301 KANSAS AVE.

Prescott & Co. have removed to No.
118 West Eighth street.

The State Journal's Want and Mis-
cellaneous columns reach each working
day in the week more than twice as
many Topeka people as can be reached
through any other paper. This is a fact.

Ayer's Ague Cure is warranted to cure
all cases of malaria. Sold by druggists
Price, \$1.

"There is a Salve for every wound."
We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve,
cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores,
as a local application in the nostrils it
cures catarrh, and always cures piles.
J. K. Jones.

We mean business. Do you? Then fit
yourself for it by study during your
spare hours in the evening with the
Homoeopathic Preparatory School of
Medicine.

A MOUNTAIN OF COAL.

FIGURES AND COMPARISONS THAT
ARE ALMOST STARTLING.

Nearly 125,000,000 Tons Consumed In This
Country Annually—Prospects of the Fu-
ture—Anthracite May Soon Become So
Scarce as to Be a Luxury.

[Special Correspondence.]
PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—It is almost
impossible for the visitor to this city,
where coal is still king, despite the par-
tial introduction of natural gas, to fail
to be impressed with the magnitude of
the country's coal consumption. Possi-
bly you have never looked up the fig-
ures. We, the people of the United
States, burn to ashes every year in the
furnaces that make steam for our sta-
tionary and locomotive engines, in the
propulsion of our steamboats, the heat-
ing of our buildings and the production
of the mysterious electric current that
propels our trolley cars and makes our
lights, almost 125,000,000 tons. To be
exact in our statistics, 124,929,651 tons
is the measure of our annual consump-
tion.

An Enormous Mass.
Perhaps you fail to grasp the meaning
of these figures. First of all, as has been
pointed out by Frederick Sayward, ed-
itor of The Coal Trade Review, they
mean that almost two tons are used for



AS COMPARED TO WASHINGTON.

every inhabitant of the United States,
if the figures of the eleventh census,
which gives the total population of the
country at 62,622,250 souls, be em-
ployed for a basis of calculation. Sup-
pose we make a little computation of
the size of a bin that would be required
to hold this enormous mass of coal. On
an average one ton of coal occupies one
cubic yard, or 27 cubic feet, the product
of some mines being a little heavier than
that standard and some a little lighter.

On this basis the total consumption of
coal would amount to more than
3,000,000,000 of cubic feet, or, to be
definite, 3,373,100,577. It would take a
bin 100 feet wide, 10 feet deep and al-
most 640 miles long to hold it. Such a
bin would extend from New York,
across the marshes and hills of New
Jersey, over the Delaware river into
Pennsylvania, up the sides of the Alle-
gheny mountains and down into the
valleys to the Ohio line and on and on
over the broken country of the southern
part of the state to Cincinnati. If, in-
stead of beginning the construction of
the bin at New York, Chicago were
taken as the starting point, it would
reach across parts of Illinois, Indiana,
Kentucky and Tennessee and away into
Georgia, the southern terminus being in
the neighborhood of Atlanta. The cal-
culations have been made on the basis
of airline distances.

If the coal, instead of being piled in
an enormous bin as imagined, were
mined in one solid block and set down
on a plot half a mile square—two "sec-
tions" of land—it would be over 465
feet high, within less than a hundred
feet as high as the Washington mon-
ument. Set down in the city of Washing-
ton near the capitol, this big lump of
ebon fuel would cover a very large por-
tion of the business section of the fed-
eral city and would tower far above the
famous rotunda.

Consumption by States.
Nearly two-thirds of this enormous
block, or over 80,000,000 of tons, would
be soft coal, the remainder, rising of
44,000,000, being anthracite. Pennsylv-
ania consumes rather more than one-
sixth of the whole annually, or more
than 23,500,000 of tons. The Keystone
State's production is of course largely
in excess of that amount, being almost
two-thirds of the whole, or over 81,000,-
000 tons. Illinois comes next in produc-
tion, her output being more than 12,-
000,000 tons, but New York ranks Illi-
nois in consumption, the figures for the
western state being a shade under 13,-
000,000 tons—a little more than her
production—while those for the Empire
State mount up to more than 15,500,-
000. New York is one of the few states
that do not produce coal, the states and
territories that buy all they burn being
Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Flor-
ida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine,
Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi,
Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey,
South Carolina, Vermont and Wiscon-
sin. Rhode Island is the only New Eng-
land state that mines coal, and her out-
put is insignificant, being only 2,000
tons a year. It will surprise many read-
ers to learn that she mines any.

It is often asked how long, at the
present enormous rate of consumption,
the coal mines of the United States will
hold out. The query will be a serious
one—some time, but not soon. The total
amount mined annually is 141,399,613
tons, about 16,000,000 more than are
consumed within our boundaries, the
remainder, of course, being exported.
I have not at hand the figures wise men
have made representing the total amount
of coal, both bituminous and anthracite,
that is stored away under the surface of
this country, but they say that, as nearly
as it can be figured, there were 13,-
000,000,000 tons of anthracite in 1820,
when it came into use. Its consumption
was at first very slow, of course.

Future Prospects.
During the first 10 years it amounted
to no more than 250,000 tons. During
the next decade 5,000,000 tons went.
When 30 years had rolled away, it is
estimated that fully 25,000,000 tons had
been mined and burned. When the war
broke out in 1860, about 80,000,000 tons
had been consumed, and so far but a
mere start had been made on the re-
serve. With the war, however, anthra-

cite began to boom, and by 1870 100,-
000,000 more, or 180,000,000 in all,
had been used. In 1880 400,000,000
tons had been used. In 1885 about 30,-
000,000 a year were being consumed.
Now, as stated, the rate is rising of 41,-
000,000 a year and will perhaps get to
75,000,000 a year by 1900. If the whole
lot of 13,000,000,000 were piled in 25
piles of 520,000,000 tons each, two of
them would be gone by that time, or
1,040,000,000, leaving 23 piles, or 11,-
960,000,000 tons. This doesn't look so
bad at first, but when you figure up the
rate of increase in consumption and see
that it is at 4 or 5 per cent rate, and then
figure up how long the remaining 23
piles will last, you will find that unless
a new supply is found it will all be
gone by the beginning of the year of
our Lord 2055, just 255 years after the
first hard coal was dug from the rugged
Pennsylvania hills. It may last longer
than that, however, for, as the supply
decreases, the price, compared with that
of bituminous coal, will probably in-
crease to prohibitive figures for all but
the very rich. However, there's no reason
for you and I to worry, reader. The
price is not likely to take the big jump
while we are alive to burn coal.
M. I. DEXTER.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

Historic Dwellings Recalling Huguenot
Refugees of Colonial Days.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW PALTZ, N. Y., Sept. 27.—
Houses near two centuries old are al-
most as scarce as the proverbial hens'
teeth even among the older settlements
of these United States. Perhaps it is
just as well that they are, too, for there
seems to be a prevalent latter day opin-
ion that they are not the most healthful
places of habitation to be found, and
that, however unique and interesting
they may be as historical landmarks,
they are almost sure to induce their den-
izens with certain gratuities in the way
of rheumatic and malarial afflictions. I
got a snapshot at one the other day,
however, that seems to be the exception
to the rule. It was built in 1705, as
some quaint old iron figures on its gable
show, and its present occupants,
like the house itself, seem to be in prime
condition.

This ancient house is situated in the
oldest section of New Paltz. It is known
as the Du Bois house, from its builder,
Louis Du Bois, one of the Huguenot
refugees who settled in Ulster county
in the seventeenth century. Within
hailing distance are a number of other
houses nearly as old, the Hashbrouck
house dating from 1712, and the Eltinge
house from 1718, and several more be-
longing to the same era. All of them
are built of stone and cement, with
walls 2 feet thick, and that there were
no Buddenbrooks in the days of their
construction is attested by the fact that
all of them are still inhabited.

It is one of the ironies of circum-
stances that the bricks for the chimneys
of these houses were brought over from
Holland, though there was an abundance
of good brick clay in the immediate
vicinity, and there are brickkilns today
within a mile of the neighborhood where
they are located. It is scarcely possible
that the modern mania for imported ar-
ticles had then begun to manifest itself,
so it must be that there was no one
among the refugees who knew how to
make bricks. That they knew how to
how timber, however, the immense
beams which they put in these houses
show. Each beam is 12 or 14 inches



DU BOIS HOUSE BUILT IN 1705.
square, and they are apparently as
sound now as when they were first put
in place.

The Du Bois house has been altered
considerably since its architect first
looked with pride upon his work and
pronounced it finished. It was original-
ly designed as a sort of fortress for the
little community as well as a dwelling
place for its owner. The gun holes in
the walls are now filled in with stone
and brick, but you can plainly see where
once they frowned upon the lurking red-
skin or other possible enemy. The porch
and the windows in the gables are evi-
dently post creative interpolations. At
any rate, the latter are squared up with
American brick, which shows they
were not provided for in the original de-
sign. No one seems to remember, how-
ever, when the changes were made.

New Paltz was first settled in 1677.
Esopus, now known as Kingston, 15
miles north, was settled by the Hugue-
nots in 1660. The prevalence of Dutch
names among the early settlers and
among their descendants of today shows
that the French refugees, who fled first
to Holland, brought some of their Dutch
neighbors along with them. Like Penn,
these men bought their lands from the
Indians. The records testify that in
May, 1666, Louis Du Bois and his asso-
ciates purchased a tract lying between
the Shawangunk mountains and the
Hudson river, comprising 80,000 acres.

The price paid for this great domain
included 40 kettles, 40 axes, 40 adzes,
40 shirts, 400 strings of beads, 300
strings of black beads, 50 pairs of stock-
ings, 100 bars of lead, 100 knives, 1 keg
of powder, 4 quarter casks of wine, 40
jars, 40 cleaving knives, 60 blankets,
100 needles, 100 awls and 1 clean pipe.
Edmund Andros, colonial governor, con-
firmed the title of the settlers to these
lands by a patent dated Sept. 29, 1677,
in consideration of the "rendering and
paying each year and every year to his
royal highness the rightful acknowl-
edgment, or rent, of five bushels of
wheat, payable at the redoubt at Esopus
to such officers as shall have power to
receive it."
E. T. WHITE.

LATE FALL FASHIONS.

STYLISH APPEARANCE OF THE NEW
SCOTCH CAMERON CAPES.

Novelties In Short Jackets and Long Cloaks.
New Dress Goods and Fall Costumes—Hats
and Bonnets—Evening Dress For Men.
Ties, Collars and Shirts.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Perhaps there
is nothing new presented this season
that is prettier or more chic than the
Scotch cameron capes, with their wool-
ly outsides and canny plaid facings.
These plaids are the regular clan plaids
used when the kilted legions marched
down the rocky defiles of the land of
oatmeal scones and "fushky." The Mac-
Gregors, the Campbells and the Cam-
er-



FALL COSTUMES.

ons and I know not how many others
would have their eyes brightened by
the sight of the comfortable long capes now
on view. They are fuzzy on the surface
and warm rather than fine and sleek,
but there is no gainsaying their stylish
appearance. They are made to match
the suit or not, as best pleases the wear-
er. There are winter stockings made in
the same plaids, and ribbons also, and
a few twilled plaids for dress skirts.
These are shown in the green and blue
plaids so well liked some 30 years ago.
There are black capes, too, lined with
plaid, or with a plaid silk hood, or with
a black velvet capuchin. All the batte-
ry capeslets are gone where all discarded
fashions go.

This season brings us a lot of short
jackets made of black oxford cloth, ha-
vana and navy beaver and bunole, or a
sort of astrakhan cloth. Some of these,
however, are three-quarter length. I
should not forget the chinchilla cloth,
which is simply astrakhan cloth in gray
and white. The "nigger head" is also
used in these jackets with good effect,
and often the ground to these is red or
some bright color, with the tufts above
it, so that the under color shows very
little, but still does show. There is a
cape called the richelieu, which resem-
bles the military very closely. Irish
frize is seen in many long circular
capres, also long coats, and no end to the
long cloaks of handsome broadened wools.
Many of these are richly trimmed with
fur.

There have arrived this week a few
novelties, among them some Peking
richelieu, which is absolutely indescrib-
able, some crape vaneh and a pebbly
surfaced wool goods called chevrotine.
There is a greenish, leathery looking
stuff made, I should judge, of silk waste
and wool, called frog's throat, and
among the silks a faced silk called Peking.
Then there is heavy silk in Scotch
plaid, some mirror moire in entirely
new effects, some drap de venise look-
ing as if it had fallen from some old
painting, china azure and princess of
silk. All these are made novel by
weave, special treatment and coloring.

In wools there is nothing decidedly
new unless the wide wale camel's hair
and melton and whippoorwill, with a few
new fancies worked out in Scotch chev-
lots.

These last are seen in mordore, gray
and red in lovely tones. A red chevrot
trimmed with velvet of a darker shade,
and jetted galloon, with a yoke of white
point de venise, made a beautiful fall
gown. A pearl gray chevrot, with
draped overskirt trimmed with white
vandyke point and with rush green
accessories, made another beautiful cos-
tume. I have never seen chevrot in such
rich colorings before nor in quantities so
fine, as that is generally a material in-
tended to give rather an appearance of
warmth than fineness. The effect of the
fine twilled chevrot is much like camel's
hair, with something of itself at the
same time.

With one of these costumes is worn a
round black felt hat covered up all
around and with the top turned with
handsome green tips. With the red
gown there was a mite of a toque, with
an abasian bow of red velvet and a
black aigret. I mention these to show
that almost every costume requires a
special hat or bonnet bearing the colors
at least, if not some of the material.
Regular turbans are often seen with a
bit of the gown as trimming.

Is there really any change in men's
evening dress? If there is, I cannot tell
where it is, but the swell tailor who
gave me the picture says that the collar
turns over farther, lies flatter, and that
the tails are in some manner curved to
fit the figure better, and he said that
collars are high, ties are wider and the
front of the shirt may be embroidered,
and the telescopic hat and the ribbon
watch fob are quite the thing. If this is
all the change the succeeding years
bring to mankind, I do not know wheth-
er to pity or congratulate them.
OLIVE HARPER.

Gold Buttons For Babies.

The gold buttons for babies' frocks
have been largely replaced by sets of
tiny gold pins, united, as the buttons
were, by slender gold chains. Every
mother will appreciate the value of this
change. Six buttonholes were needed
for the stud sets, and if a little gown
tightened or loosened there was no ad-
justment possible. The pins do away
with work and permit all sorts of slip-
ping over or letting out.

WESTERN

Foundry and Machine Works,

ESTABLISHED 1875. FORMERLY

Topeka Foundry and Machine Works

ESTABLISHED 1868.

R. L. COFRAN, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, SHAFING,
PULLIES, GEARINGS, FITTINGS, ETC.

Write for Prices. TOPEKA, KANSAS.



E. M. WOOLGER, Mgr.

TOPEKA STEAM LAUNDRY.

Largest and most complete
in the State.

SHIRT FACTORY in connec-
tion where
we repair our customers' shirts
FREE.

Phone 153. 625 Jackson St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

825 KANSAS AVENUE.

If you wish to buy or rent a first class new or second-hand PIANO or ORGAN,
upon the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, call upon us.

REPAIRING SOLICITED. CONRON BROS.

G. KINLEY.

KINLEY & LANNAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Phaetons,

BUGGIES,

Spring Wagons, &c.

Special orders and repairing promptly attended to.

424 AND 426 JACKSON STREET, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LIVED IN A CHURCH.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck Found an Odd
Dwelling Place in Washington.

Ex-Senator Charles H. Van Wyck is
known to the country as an active, in-
dependent sort of politician who was
Republican senator from Nebraska, got
too independent for his party associates
and was defeated for re-election, charged
his defeat to the railroads and became a
Populist in the race for governor of
Nebraska. He is independent in many
other lines than politics, and being
pretty well supplied with this world's
goods can afford to divert himself as he
will. His wife is in harmony with him,
and their latest amusement has been to
live in a church.

A great landmark in Washington is
the little old vine clad church at the cor-
ner of Eighteenth and P streets, north-
west, originally Episcopalian and later
used for Swedenborgian services. It was
sold about the time Senator Van Wyck's
term closed, and he bought it for a lit-
tle present to his wife. When the fam-



EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK'S CHURCH.

ily returned to Washington last August,
they concluded to "camp out" in their
church property and found it so nice
that they fixed up and lived in it with
comfort and hilarity.

His old neighbors say that Mr. Van
Wyck "isn't pretty, but he's pretty
well fixed," so he can live as he likes.
He and his wife first divided the au-
ditorium by imaginary lines into parlor,
dining room, art gallery and bedrooms
and used the vestry for a kitchen. Later
they put up some partitions, and so
there they were, for how long they did
not say.

Their business in Washington is to
superintend repairs on their other prop-
erty there. They have a beautiful home
in Nebraska and soon left for that state
to put their daughter in a boarding
school, but with a promise to return and
occupy their church for some time. Last
winter they lived at the Portland hotel
in Washington, and Mrs. Van Wyck's
entertainments were accounted very
pleasant affairs indeed. The senator has
grown more radical since leaving office,
and his prediction as to the course poli-
tics were to take, made immediately
after President Cleveland's tariff mes-
sage in 1887, has been fulfilled almost
to the letter.

Silver Leaf vinegar remains in the
front. It is the best table and pickling
vinegar. Ask your grocer for it and take
no other. It is the cheapest.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay
City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding
water over her little boy. She promptly
applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve,
giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully
good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and
a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish
and strengthen the roots and to keep the
hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer
is the best tonic for the hair.

Smoke Klauer's

Silk Edge AND

The Hit.

Manufactured at 609 Kan. Ave. Topeka.

Good Printing

always speaks for itself, and
for you too. If you want some
up-to-date, good printing send
your copy, or come talk it over
with . . .

Charles Worrall,

Electric Printer,
807 KANSAS AVENUE.

HIRAM HULSE, FLORIST.

Cor. Elmwood and Willow Ave.,
Potwin Place, Topeka, Kansas.

Grows and sells Plants. Makes
a specialty of Cut Flowers. Does
all kinds of floral work in first
class manner. Telephone 453.

TOPEKA Transfer Company.

309 KANSAS AVE.
Tele. 330. F. P. BACON, Prop.

ARTHUR MASSAY, Practical - Horse-Shoer.



213 WEST FIFTH STREET.
Telephones 488, Topeka.
Horses with diseased feet skillfully treated.
Track and road-shoeing a specialty.